

**Professional and Business Cards** The subscriber offers for sale Tract of Land living on the Shaves and Chipping Hatchets, made and warranted; Coach making and repairing; making and mending Buggy and Sells. The subscriber offers for sale Tract of Land living on the Shaves and Chipping Hatchets, made and warranted; Coach making and repairing; making and mending Buggy and Sells. The subscriber offers for sale Tract of Land living on the Shaves and Chipping Hatchets, made and warranted; Coach making and repairing; making and mending Buggy and Sells.

RENE. 6-7  
P. A. DICKINSON & CO., Merchants. [187-19]  
WILKINS & ESLER, 13-31  
Oswold Co., Dec. 6th, 1870.  
Isaac Deal, Adm'r.  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. in relation to the above named estate of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The ready number of persons largely and successfully engaged in the business.  
I also have (for the accommodation of Drivers,) a large and comfortable place to and from Savannah, such, regularly at the United States.

Land, under the late act of Congress, in the Counties of Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover, and Bladen. Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

formation by addressing J. H. M. CRENCH, Esq., Jefferson, Camden Co., Ga., Dec. 6, 1850

My Hosiery cannot be surpassed in any country, and there is no other of the kind in the South.

Horses, Carriages, and Barges, kept constantly for hire.

AVENUE

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October 25, 1856

Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., in relation to the sale of the land, placed on brick pillars three feet high; to be fifty feet in length, twenty-five in width, and two story high.

About three hundred acres of this swamp land, will be sold by the Government, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of October, of which about 270 acres are cleared and under cultivation.

Wilmington, is an excellent neighborhood, where there are to be had from six to ten dollars per month, well furnished houses, and a large number of the most improved Harness and Saddlery, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on

Yours truly,

John H. Smith

per proof of the power and value of many medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary

13-17	A. MARTIN	M. CROLEY	JOHN JONES	Committee.	clear. Also, to be sold with the above, a tract of upland of about eighty acres, known as Meares' Bluff, fronting the	Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, \$7.50	vor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky	been realized by its use, attested as they are by many prominent professors and instructors in this and foreign lands.
received.	WILLIAM A. GAWKER							

Long Creek, New Hanover, on that day. 1850 11-18-51

<p>consignments.          Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850</p>	<p>37-12m</p> <p>1. Majames Wilkinson, in Wilmington, have formed a partnership under the style of WILKINSON &amp; ESLER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the School. These Rice lands are unsurpassed for fertility by any Rice lands here or elsewhere, producing an average, when well cultivated, of 100 bushels of Rice per acre, and are reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School.</p> <p>N. N. NIXON</p>	<p>Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &amp;c. &amp;c., made to order.</p> <p>In addition to the above the subscribers always keep on hand</p> <p>Dr. Perkins</p> <p>President Vermont Medical College, one of the most learned</p>
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factory, Wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 26th, 1890 W. M. ESLER.	Terms—one, two, three and four years credit, with interest from date, the debt to be fully secured.	I will have call on you at five o'clock P. M.
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Memphis Institute. All are invited to call and examine my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may desire it.

Dr. J. C. Aver—Dear Sir:—According to the request of

Newark, April 26, 1846.

ESLER.	35	minington, N. C.	35	SAVAGE & MEARS.	35	the business will be conducted as formerly by Wilkinson	35	the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be	35	Also, Whips at Wholesale.	35	afflicted with a severe and relentless cough, which reduced
												her very low; so low that she thought she would never
												have recovered. Numerous testimonials are here, tried

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Market-Street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wil-  
 5  
 All debts due that remain unsettled on the first day of  
 January, 1851, will be placed in the hands of an officer for  
 further particulars, apply to S. R. POTTER.

Medicine.  
 J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis-  
 ease of Women, &c., at the New York Dispensary, No. 15  
 Nassau Street, between Broadway and Pine Street, New  
 York.

**COTTON YARN; COTTON YARN; TWINE!**  
 I have a bottle of YARN FACTOR, which cured him as  
 usual, and he now officiates as usual in his place.

<b>I</b>	(24-f)	Wilmington, N. C.	December 6, 1890	13-17	THE subscriber having purchased the widow's life estate in the Real Estate of the late JAYVIS MORGAN, at sea-side, I hereby certify that she has died, as follows: Z. FREEMAN, A. D., Professor of Anatomy. J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chem-	ing." Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal. March 8, 1890	26-12m	served. <b>REV. DAVID THORNING,</b> HUN. JOSEPH BATTLES.
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<p>W. T. J. YANN,  <b>INSPECTOR OF Naval Stores and Provisions,</b>          100 half bbls. Crackers, all kinds</p>	<p>It is considered a desirable situation for a          Store, a Dispensary, and Surgeons' and Sanitary          Surgeon—Prof. R. S. NEWTON,          Anatomical Demonstrator—D. FREEMAN, M. D.</p>	<p>For sale by          London Lancet, "The Canadian Journal of Medical Science,"          Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, "The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,"          Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, "The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,"</p>
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Commission Merchant. Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 22, 1890. 11-11

DISOLUTION.

Catharine Lake, Unsworn Co., N. C., Sept. 29, 1890. 21-11

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

Now Landing, per Schrs. A. J. DeRossett.

23 boxes (cheap) No. 1. Articles.

Medical College, Dr. Valentine Mott, New York City, Parson Cleaveland, Boston College, Prof. C. C. Butterfield, Worcester College, Ohio, Prof. J. B. Andrews.

JOHN FENNEL, Esq., A. L. PRICE, Esq., E. KIDDER, Esq.,  
OWEN DAWSON, Esq., and  
JAMES D. BATHURST, Esq.,  
NEW YORK.

<p><b>FASHIONABLE</b> Millinery and Dress-Making Est. establishment, on Second street, opposite Mr. O. G. Pars-</p>	<p><b>BUY</b> WAY from the subscriber, residing at Long Creek, N. Y. I have a quantity of garments, made</p>	<p><b>\$50 REWARD.</b></p> <p>Persons who have information of the whereabouts of the persons mentioned in the above advertisement, or of the place where they are hiding, are asked to send the same to the subscriber, and will receive the above reward.</p> <p>All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to</p> <p><b>E. W. M. KING,</b></p> <p>Box 107, New York, N. Y.</p>	<p><b>DEWEES, MEDICINES, &amp;c.</b></p> <p>Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all the leading</p> <p><b>DRUGS, MEDICINES, &amp;c.</b></p> <p>BRO., in Wilmington, N. C. For A. R. EVANS &amp; Co., and Druggists generally throughout the State.</p> <p>Oct. 25th, 1885.</p>
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**Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,** supposed to be living in the neighborhood of Chas. Henry, kept on in his living as the wife of a man named Mr. Henry, who was a partner in the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a very small personal requirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty can be seen at the above address. **JOHN A. AVIRET,**

very line. **INCORRUPTIBLE**—He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth. **THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of  
mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back  
again, and he would not be surprised if they were to be  
found four or five inches high; dark complexioned;  
and stutters in talking, especially when he is a little excited.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m  
I will pay the above reward of Twenty Dollars for his delivery to me, tied, or for his confinement in Elizabethtown Jail, in the neatest manner, and which will ~~be~~ be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, send orders to the regular internal organization and, that the regular internal organization

<p><b>J.</b> place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.</p>	December 6, 1850	B-ff	Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850
<b>\$20 REWARD.</b>			
<b>FOR DEBT.</b>			

			[B3-12m] President of the Steamship Institute.
			" " " "
			" " " " French.
			S. P. Townsend, and I certify that it is composed of ingredients

[illegible]

<p>Ploughs, and          And. For          Room, corner of Market and Front streets.</p>	<p>Nov. 21, 1894--12011          W. S. E. V. VAN N.</p>	<p>October 11, 1895</p>	<p>5-ft</p>
<p>Pictures made in every style and size, from a locket pic-          ture to the full length portrait.</p>	<p><b>RUNAWAY AND CONSIDER.--</b> W. S. E. V. VAN N.</p>	<p>The Green Hand, a short yarn--the last by Bulwer.          Craving in the Last War, by C. J. Peterson. This is a          selected with great care from the first importers and          manufacturers in the Northern cities, who have offers at the          of SARGENTVILLE for several years, and consider it the Origi-          nal and GRAMME DR. TOWNSEND'S Sargentville, and that it</p>	<p>TO RENT</p>

EDEN. All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the art, and judge of their merit.

Moses and the wonders of his description.

Moses is inclined to be fleshy, about five feet seven or eight inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs.

Price—street, at present accepted by Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Chesham-street, Apply to H. B. ELLER.

J. McIntosh, author of *Charms and Counter Charms*. This work ought to be read by every American lady.

doers; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalapa; Ex't Colonyth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor

Leeds & Hazard, 121 Nassau-st., 116 Nassau-st.

John Carle & Co., 153 Water-st.

For sale Wholesale.	<p><i>See</i> instructions given in the art.</p> <p>Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1850.</p>	14-15	<p>From the first of October next. Apply to N. N. NIXON.</p> <p>The Rescued Nun, or A Convent and its Wrecks. The Gentleman's Daughter, or A Great City's Tempta-</p>	<p><i>Chemicals</i>.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Aet. Morphine; Syrup Colloid of Iron; Strehnische; Indols of Merc.</p>	<p>Osgood &amp; Jennings, 135 Pearl-st. R. B. Haviland &amp; Co., Office, 177 Broadway.</p>
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**FOR SALE**.—A new Turquoise Still, with all the accoutrements, and a new Brass Kettle, with its handle and legs. The still was made by James Blair, the Life and Genius of Jenny Lind, with beautiful engravings illustrative of her favorite characters, and containing the names of the donors.

Rank;	mington, N. C. Oct 18, 1880	6-1f	more than likely they have attempted to reach their former homes—Moses, his in Duplin county, N. C., and Bob, his in	Oct. 18—[6-1f]	JNO. D. LOVE & CO
			the remarks of Reynolds. The scenes are laid at a period of intense excitement, about the events of the remarks of the		Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Aspic; Nutmeg; Ummah; Sweet Oil; etc.
			Perfumery, and Fancy Articles.—French, German,		House, and 273 Broadway, corner Chambers-st
			Philip Schiefelin & Co., 107 Water-st		

1. Minor & Co., 214 Fulton-st.,  
Ingersoll & Brother, 230 Pearl-st.,  
Shurtz: 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair  
Brushes; 25 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving

<p>the deplorable way they treated on the coast of the new firm of Briggs &amp; Price.</p>	<p>At Carmel Hill P. O., S. C., Oct. 7, 1880</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60 H. KELLEY'S.</p>	<p>At 6.60</p>
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<b>cheapest PRICE.</b>	and proceeds returned to the Clerk's Office of said county. <b>JOSEPH ENNETT, W. M.</b>	<b>GROCK, SNOW BROS.,</b> Plans prepared and made to order. 10 quarter boxes Raisins, Inc. For sale low, by	<b>EEO. H. KELLEY'S,</b>	<b>HOWARD &amp; FEEDEN,</b> October 11th, 1930	<b>Z. H. GREGG,</b>
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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1850.

## North Carolina Legislature.

Of course, the three leading questions before this body are Slavery, Internal Improvements, and Amendments of the Constitution, and as yet nothing definite has been done in regard to any of these questions, if we except the marked defeat of all attempts against the charter of the Central Road. We think it may be regarded as a very "fixed fact," that that will not be disturbed. We are totally unable to say what is likely to be the fate of the propositions for the relief of the Manchester Road. The feeling in regard to the work is said to be favorable, but whether any money will be given is another matter. Our opinion in regard to Amendments to the Constitution, has already been expressed, and we see nothing in the recent proceedings to induce us to change it. We fear that it will be very difficult to obtain concert of action in regard to the Slavery question. There seems to be difference of opinion even among the members of the same party—not in regard to our wrongs or rights, but the particular mode and manner to be pursued in resenting the one and vindicating the other. We are inclined to think that something like the resolutions reported by the Joint Committee, and presented in the House by Mr. SAUNDERS (see House proceedings of Tuesday), will eventually prevail.

## Congress.

We have read attentively the proceedings of Congress for the last week, but find nothing of peculiar interest. On Tuesday and Wednesday, both houses were occupied with bills strictly of a private or local character. On the latter day, Mr. BENTON introduced a bill to authorize the President of the United States to select a site for a Western Army, and to erect the necessary buildings. In the House, on Wednesday, after the reading of the journal, Mr. POTTER, of Ohio, rose and announced the death of AMOS E. WOOD, his friend and colleague, who recently died at his residence in Ohio. After passing the resolutions usual in such cases, the House adjourned. On Thursday, nothing of any peculiar importance was done in the Senate. We find that Mr. Badger, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company; which was read the first and second times, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The report in the Union and Intelligencer does not state the nature of the relief contemplated by this bill. The resolution submitted at the last session by Mr. BRADY, calling upon the President of the United States for his reasons for the removal of persons from office, was taken up, and Mr. BRADY modified the same so as to call only for a statement of the numbers removed. A long discussion ensued upon this topic, but without taking any action upon the subject the Senate adjourned. In the House some private bills were passed, and considerable time spent in the discussion of a resolution providing for the employment of a Special Post Office Agent in California. On Friday, the Senate was not in session, and the House was occupied exclusively with the private calendar. Both Houses were in session on Monday of this present week, but neither did anything worth mentioning. Mr. BENTON introduced a bill to locate and construct a railroad and national highway from the Mississippi river at St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Gen. Cass submitted a resolution, which was laid over, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence between the Department of State and the Austrian charge des affaires, respecting the appointment or proceedings of the agent sent out by the United States to examine and report the condition and prospects of the Hungarian people during their struggle for independence. In both Houses a message was received from the President announcing the acceptance by Texas of the proposals made to her by the United States for the settlement of her boundaries.

We have thus endeavored to glean something of interest from the more monotonous routine which always characterizes the proceedings of the short session until after the Christmas holidays. But the fact is, that nothing has been done, nor will be done, until that grand frolic is over. In the meantime, the business of President-making thrives rapidly, and all sorts of combinations are being "tried on." Among the latest we might mention, on the Democratic side, "DOUGLASS and COBB," and on the Whig side, "SCOTT and CRITTENDEN." We say nothing. There they are, done up in a "hasty plate of soup." It would seem that the present session is going to be a quiet one. So far as Congress is concerned, but little will be done in the way of agitation. The fact is, that all hands want a good rest, and, besides, the grand scramble now is for the public lands. These used to be a source of revenue, and ought to be still, but they have been made an electioneering hobby, and have been voted away to all sorts of people, and for all sorts of purposes. They should have been kept at a fair price, to be sold to men who would be willing to pay for them. With public lands at \$125 an acre, giving them away is throwing them away, for what a man gets for nothing he values pretty much at the same rate, and certainly those who are too lazy to work to get land, are too lazy to work on the land after they have gotten it. However, a few more sessions will finish the matter, and perhaps it is as well that it should be so, for at present it is only a corruption fund. During the present week, JERRY LINS has been singing in Washington, which will, no doubt, infuse another element of harmony into politics.

## Georgia Convention.

The Georgia Convention adjourned on Saturday night, the 14th inst., after adopting the report and resolutions of the committee of thirty-three, acquiescing fully and unreservedly in the action of Congress, and declaring that the perpetuity of the Union depends upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. The report asserts that Georgia can, consistently with her honor and interest, abide by the late acts of Congress. It contains a powerful appeal to the people of the Northern States to abide by the law and constitution, and repress all agitation upon the slavery question. The document is exceedingly moderate in tone—too much so, we think—but it is hard to say; better to talk soft at first than bluster and back out afterwards. The vote upon the adoption of the report was—yeas 237, noes 19, not voting 8.

**SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.**—The election for Senator took place on Tuesday, the 17th inst. On the first ballot, R. B. HERT received 56 votes; J. H. HAMMOND, 50; R. W. BARNWELL, 27; JAMES CHESTNUT, 15; WOODWARD, 9; PRESTON, 2; blank, 2; consequently there was no election.

The bill from the Senate for calling a State Convention in May next, has been killed in the House.

**GOOD BREED.**—All housekeepers who desire good bread, would do well to call at LIPPERT'S Drug Store and buy a box of Preston's Yeast Powders. We have tried them, and find them very excellent. If you buy one box, you will not be willing to do without the Powder afterwards; you can take our word for that, and act as you please.

Such seems to be the fact. AMIN BEY, the distinguished envoy from the Sublime Porte, turns out to be no envoy at all, but a poor devil of a Subaltern Navy Officer. However, the fellow, if not an Ambassador, deserves to be, for he has shown an aptitude for humbug, quite refreshing in an "out side barbarian," and worthy of the most refined and enlightened Christian Plenipotentiary. The best of the joke is the voting of \$10,000 for his expenses. It may be, however, that the poor Turk is only the victim of circumstances, and like Malvolio in the play, has had greatness thrust upon him, along with other good things; among the rest, half a dozen wives, which it is said he might have had in New York. Just think of all the codfish and mackerel aristocracy of New York, together with the soap fat and hickory ashes nobility of Boston, parading their parvenue pretensions before the venerable Ambassador. Tell it not in Gath, neither publish it in the streets of the "adjacent village" of Askalon.

The following letter, published in the New York Express, exposes the real position at home of the Turkish lion:

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25. A strange political mystification takes place in the United States. We were taken quite unawares this week by the eccentric manner in which an individual, sent by the Sultan to study naval architecture, had been passed off as envoy and ambassador from the Turkish court. Such political hoaxes are unprecedented in the annals of history, and we were startled to live in a century when the power of the press can raise the curtain of audacity, and show how matters stand. It is time to disclose to the public the true facts of this strange affair.

Mr. Brown, the interpreter of the United States Legation at Constantinople, previous to his departure for the United States, called the attention of the Turkish government to several important inventions recently introduced into the United States, and begged the Minister of Foreign Affairs to permit some intelligent young man to go through a course of study in the United States, in order to acquire a proficient knowledge of these naval innovations. His proposal was accepted; and Amin Bey, a young officer of the navy, enjoying the rank of Kaimakam, equivalent to that of lieutenant colonel, which is of no importance whatever in the Turkish service, was designated for the mission.

The statement made in the New York Herald of the mission of this individual to Muscat is a misrepresentation, as the Porte has not sent a mission to Muscat during many years. He has never been appointed ambassador to Austria, nor has the Sultan thought of being directed by his advice on the Hungarian affairs. He has not been charged with the office of initiating himself into republican forms and principles, nor has he any political mission whatever, and is no "excellency" nor "commodore," as the New York paper referred to entitled him. Amin Bey left Constantinople in company with Mr. Brown, for Genoa, in order to embark on the Erie for more economy; and at the latter (Mr. Brown) quitted his post previous to his having obtained the necessary leave of absence from the United States government, he, in order to give a more plausible motive for his going, magnetized his pupil into an envoy, and by the aid and concurrence of a press eager for excitement, immediately seized the affair; and poor Amin Bey, *volens volens*, has come upon the stage in the accoutrements of an ambassador from a mighty and powerful sovereign. But the same press which makes up the tale, and after the publication of the above, which is the true and loyal fact, every one will know what to think of those who, for a private interest, made such a humbug about the visit to the other hemisphere of a Turkish officer.

**NOT A PUFF.**—We make it an invariable rule to eschew puffing of all kinds, but we feel called upon to notice the fact that a new sort of document was laid on our table on Tuesday last, in the shape of certain plates of oysters from the new Exchange Restaurant of THOMAS HOWELL. After due discussion, our joint and several opinion is, that the said oysters were capital. We have no doubt that there are "a few more of the same sort of thing" for the refreshment of the hungry, to say nothing of the fluids for those who "imbibe."

**GOING IT WITH A RUSH.**—A fellow in Brooklyn, named JAMES WELSH, was to have been married to one girl on Saturday evening, the 30th ult., but finding her indisposed, he trotted off that same evening and married another, with whom he remained. On the next day, Sunday, he returned to the first girl, and married her also. He remained with her two days, and then left her to think over her misfortune. It is said that he has another wife in Boston, whom he married a week before. That man belongs to the party of progress, and deserves to live in the glorious nineteenth century.

**THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA** has elected Gen. J. H. MEANS Governor, and J. J. WARD, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of that State.

**PUNCH** says that a furious English Protestant discharged his servant because he had a Roman nose.

**OHIO.**—The Committee on Federal Relations in the Ohio Legislature, on the 12th inst., reported a series of resolutions denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, which were laid on the table. Woon, the new Governor, was sworn in, and delivered his inaugural address on the 12th. He vindicates the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and warns the people against any attempt to resist its operation. He, however, goes for its repeal, and for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

**THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA** has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months.

**THE POPULATION OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**, is 14,320; an increase of 3,520 since 1840.

**SCOTT'S HILL TENT, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF REBELLIONS**, will hold a celebration at Scott's Hill Church on Christmas day, the 25th inst. Addresses are expected in this tent on the occasion. Brethren from Tents, and the public generally, are invited to be present and participate.

**DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—Great Loss of Life—Many Wounded and Missing.**—New Orleans, Dec. 13, P. M.—The new and beautiful steamer *Anglo-Norman* went out on an experimental trip to-day, with a large pleasure party, consisting of two hundred and ten souls on board. After she had proceeded some distance, and, as I learn, was returning to the city, towards evening, her boilers exploded, greatly scattering the boat, and killing and wounding a large number. From seventy-five to one hundred persons are numbered, as far as at present ascertained, among the killed, wounded, and missing.

Mr. Perry, a gentleman attached to the office of the New Orleans Bulletin, was one of the party, and lost his life by the fatal disaster. He was a gentleman well known and much esteemed. Mr. Kidd, of the Daily Crescent, and Mr. Bigna, of the Delta, were wounded, but not seriously.

Mr. Nathan Jarvis, Mr. Stillman, and Mr. Storm, of the New York Novelty works, were aboard, and all of them believed to be mortally wounded. Captain Annibal, and Captain Thompson, of the ship Lexington, and others, were badly injured.

The Hon. Junius Beebe, a member of the State Senate, was on board, and is believed to have been killed.

It is impossible yet to ascertain the precise number of killed, wounded and missing—or their names—but the supposition is that they cannot vary much from one hundred.

**A CURIOUS CHILD.**—The census taker for the Third Ward of St. Louis, reports having met with a child, only eight months old, twenty-eight inches in height, and weighs thirty lbs. But the curiosity exists in this—that this child now talks and speaks fluently and distinctly.

A question for the Spoke Society. Would the devil beat his wife, if he had one? Yankee Blade.

Guess not—for women generally beat the d—l.

**HUNGRY.**—Hans, are you hungry?

"Yaw, by d—, I am so hungry I could eat a horse mit one hand, and drink der well dry mit a pump handle."

# NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, DEC. 9th.

The chief business done on Monday was counting the votes for Governor. At 12 o'clock the two Houses, in joint body, proceeded to count the votes cast for Governor at the last August election, and Mr. Speaker Edwards announced the vote as follows: David S. Reid, 45,080; Charles Manly, 42,337. So David S. Reid was declared duly elected to the office of Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the 1st of January, 1851.

Mr. Ruffin, from the House Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported adversely to the bill to elect Judges by the people; and Mr. McLean, from the same Committee, reported adversely to the bill to elect Magistrates by the people. On motion, laid on the table.

## TUESDAY, DEC. 9th.

**SENATE.**—On motion of Mr. Cameron, Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the establishment of a Military Scientific Institution in this State, under the patronage of the State.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central Railroad Company; and also a bill to re-charter the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. Read first time, passed, and referred.

Mr. Grist introduced a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Washington. Referred.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a resolution declaring it the policy of the State to extend the Central Railroad west to Knoxville, Tennessee, and east to Newbern or Beaufort, and that, to effect this, charters ought to be given to Companies on the terms of the charter heretofore granted to the Central Railroad. Read and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Road Company, passed their third readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Mr. Erwin introduced a resolution in favor of extending the Central Railroad east to Newbern or Beaufort, and west to the Tennessee line.

Mr. Stevenson presented a minority report from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, in favor of the election of Judges by the people, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Powers introduced a bill giving County Courts power to impose a tax of \$10 per annum upon all free negroes under fifty years old, to be employed in their removal from the State. Also, a bill to prevent free negroes from returning to the State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fleming, of Yancey, introduced a preamble and set of resolutions, mostly taken from the Declaration of Independence and fourth of July orations. Their scope, if they have any, is in opposition to the Federal Basis. They begin with the following sonorous couplet:

"Equality of rights is nature's plan,  
And so follow nature the march of man."

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, from the Joint Select Committee on the Subject of Slavery, presented the following preamble and resolutions as a report from the majority of said Committee:

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina have ever cherished a lively and cordial attachment to the Union of the States, and entertain the most sincere desire for its preservation, and whilst, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the slaveholding States have suffered great wrong by some of the measures enacted at the last session of Congress, called the Compromise acts; yet, as these measures have become the laws of the land, it is the duty of the South to acquiesce in them, and so long as Congress shall abstain from any interference with the property and rights of the slave, the South will acquiesce in the measures touching the institution of slavery, calculated either to endanger its security or to destroy the guarantee of the Constitution; be it therefore

1. Resolved, That the fugitive slave act passed by Congress at its last session, is in strict conformity with the provisions and requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and if carried into execution in good faith is calculated to give security to any fugitive to any State from the part of the Federal Executive to enforce, or any attempt on the part of the judicial authorities of the free States to obstruct its execution, would not only constitute just cause of complaint on the part of the South, but would be such a gross dereliction of duty as could not fail to weaken those ties which bind together the States of the Union.

2. Resolved, That the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the interdiction of slave trade between the States—the refusal to admit any new State into the Union, because of its recognition of the institution of slavery—the total repeal of the fugitive slave act, or its modification so as essentially to impair its force and efficiency—would, in the opinion of this General Assembly, amount to such a clear, deliberate and palpable breach of good faith and flagrant abuse of power as to demand of the free men of North Carolina the most determined resistance, and justify them in using with the other slaveholding States to uphold and maintain their just and violated rights.

3. Resolved, That whenever all or any one of the acts mentioned in the foregoing resolutions shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States, the Governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to convene the General Assembly at such time as in his wisdom shall seem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which they owe to themselves as freemen, and of our then existing relations to the Government of the United States.

And whereas, it would be both proper and expedient to restrict all trading intercourse with the non-slaveholding States so long as there shall exist a well grounded apprehension as to the repeal of the fugitive slave act or its non-execution, and as there now exists just grounds for such apprehensions; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an *ad valorem* tax upon all articles of merchandise of the growth, manufacture or product of the non-slaveholding States, which shall be brought in to and sold or offered for sale within this State from and after the first day of August next: *Provided*, however, the Governor shall be authorized and required, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to suspend the execution of such law until the meeting of the next General Assembly, if it shall satisfactorily appear that the fugitive slave act has been faithfully executed.

The foregoing resolutions, on motion of Mr. Saunders, were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Rayner introduced a very long series of resolutions upon the same subject, expressive of acquiescence in the late compromise acts, but recommending, in case of the repeal or nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of slavery in the District, &c., the holding of a Convention of the Southern States, the delegates to which should be appointed under authority of law, and this Convention should devise certain measures of retaliation, such as discriminating duties upon Northern goods, &c. The resolutions, &c., were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, introduced resolutions declaring the repeal, nullification, or essential modification of the Fugitive Slave Bill a virtual dissolution, and authorizing the Governor to convene the Legislature in such event.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order of the day, being Mr. Bridges' resolutions concerning the North Carolina Railroad, which were read as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the freemen of the State of North Carolina, believe it inexpedient at the present time to build the North Carolina Railroad which was chartered by the Legislature of 1848-9.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the said Railroad be requested to inform the individual Stockholders of said Railroad thereof.

Resolved, That we believe that the majority of the freemen of the State of North Carolina are opposed to building said Railroad at the present time.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Corporations, reported several bills; among others, a bill to incorporate a Bank in Washington; to amend an act for the incorporation of the town of Washington; to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, &c.

Mr. Clarke presented a minority report from the Committee on Negro Slavery. [This goes for the right of secession and separate State action.]

Mr. Nixon presented a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Topsis Academy. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bunting presented a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company.—Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Joyner presented resolutions in regard to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. These provide for the formation of a Company to repair the Road, the State being half Stockholder. Made the order of the day for Saturday.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to amend 21st section of 125th chapter of the Revised Statutes. [Provides that sheriff shall advertise land for taxes ninety days previous, and repeals the clause requiring sales of lands to be advertised in a Raleigh newspaper.]

Mr. Arndell, a bill to incorporate the Beaufort and North Carolina Railroad Company. Passed first reading and referred.

**THURSDAY, DEC. 11th.**

**SENATE.**—Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Corporations, reported several bills; among others, a bill to incorporate a Bank in Washington; to amend an act for the incorporation of the town of Washington; to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, &c.

Mr. Clarke presented a minority report from the Committee on Negro Slavery. [This goes for the right of secession and separate State action.]

Mr. Nixon presented a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Topsis Academy. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bunting presented a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company.—Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Joyner presented resolutions in regard to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. These provide for the formation of a Company to repair the Road, the State being half Stockholder. Made the order of the day for Saturday.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to amend 21st section of 125th chapter of the Revised Statutes. [Provides that sheriff shall advertise land for taxes ninety days previous, and repeals the clause requiring sales of lands to be advertised in a Raleigh newspaper.]

Mr. Arndell, a bill to incorporate the Beaufort and North Carolina Railroad Company. Passed first reading and referred.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—At 12 o'clock the unfinished business of yesterday came up to wit: Mr. Bridges' resolutions in regard to the Central Railroad.

Mr. Cotten said he did not like the name or idea of repudiation. He wished to see the resources of the State developed, but he was opposed to the Railroad bill of the last session. He did not think the Central Railroad charter was obtained by a proper vote; neither did he believe that three millions would build the Road. He was of opinion that the people did not acquiesce in the movement, and was willing to vote for the resolution declaring that much.

Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, next addressed the House at great length in favor of the resolutions, and without concluding gave way to a motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The hour of half-past three having arrived, Mr. Brogden continued his remarks, and was followed by Gen. Saunders, who addressed the House for upwards of an hour and a half, in opposition to the resolutions, and in favor of the Internal Improvement system generally. Gen. S.'s speech is said to have been very able. Without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

**THURSDAY, DEC. 12th.**

**SENATE.**—A message was sent to the House, informing that the Senate had passed the following engrossed bill and resolution, in which they asked the concurrence of the House, viz: A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Road Co.; and a resolution in favor of J. H. Wheeler.

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company; the bill to incorporate the Trustees of Topsis Academy, &c.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to incorporate the Yankin Navigation Company. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Wilson introduced a Resolution that a Joint Committee, of two from each House, be appointed to wait on the Governor elect and inform him of his election, and ascertain when he will be ready to assume the oath of Office.

The hour of 12 having arrived, Mr. Saunders continued at length his remarks on the resolutions of Mr. Bridges, relative to the Central Railroad.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Sherrard, Wilson, Bond, Martin, &c.

The question recurring on the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, it was carried by the following vote:

Aldens, Ains, Avery, D. A. Barnes, Bow, Bogie, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Clayton, Cockerm, Davidson, Douthitt, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Ford, Fournelle, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Wm. Hill, Johnston, Jones, Kallam, Kelly, A. J. Loeck, J. M. Loeck, Loeck, Loeck, Marshall, Mauldin, McKee, McLean, McMillan, Montgomery, Newson, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Sanders, Saunders, Sawyer, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Shimpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thurgburn Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Williams, Wiley, Williams, and Winston.—80.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Bacon, J. Barnes, Bell, Boykin, Brasier, Bridges, Brogden, Cotton, Dickinson, Ears, Haddock, Herring, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McCleese, McNeil, Missell, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sherrill, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Johnston and Sherrard.—36.

So the resolutions were indefinitely postponed; that is—killed.

**IMPORTS OF LEADING STATES.—Tonnage.**—The following in relation to the imports for the year ending June 30th, 1849, will be read with interest:

Massachusetts.....\$24,748,918  
New York.....23,104  
Pennsylvania.....24,067  
Maryland.....4,978,731  
Louisiana.....1,765

In this connection, the Pennsylvania says, it should be remembered that about one-half the foreign goods intended for Philadelphia came through New York. It therefore urges that there cannot be a more powerful argument in favor of a line of steamers direct between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

With regard to tonnage, the following are the facts within the same period:

Massachusetts.....23,994  
New York.....23,104  
Pennsylvania.....24,067  
Maryland.....4,978  
Louisiana.....1,765

It is certainly a remarkable fact, which we find stated in the Illinois State Register, that the Hon. Wm. H. Bissell, now representing the first Congressional district of Illinois being a candidate in the caucus district at the election lately held for Representatives to the next Congress, was elected without opposition, receiving every vote, to the number of twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-one!

It is stated that the Cunard Company intend building three new steamers of 2900 tons and 1050 horse power each—the Asia, the crack ship at present, being 2400 tons and 800 horse power.

# The Legislature.

For the Journal.

**MESSRS. EDITORS.**—In the proceedings of the "House," on the 23d ult., as reported in the Journal, I find the following among other propositions offered by Mr. SAUNDERS of Wake:

"Resolved, That the Select Committee on the Amendment of the Constitution, enquire into the expediency of making the following amendments:

4. "To restrict the General Assembly in appropriations of the public money, when the same shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars," &c. &c.

This "resolve" struck me as something singular to come from the gentleman from Wake, and the question naturally arose, whether the motive of the mover was really to restrict appropriations, or whether it was an indirect mode of legislating such things in future by legislative action?

The Parliament of England, on a certain occasion, enacted laws for taxing the people of America, without having a legal right to do so. And when the people of the Colonies protested against such laws, and manifested a disposition not to submit to them, what did Parliament do? Why, the tax was reduced to a mere nominal one, so as to remove all cause of complaint as to the burdens actually imposed by it, but Parliament took care to claim and assert the right to tax the Colonies in all cases. Who does not see that the object was to get the legality of taxation granted, and then it could be used as convenience might require?

The great question now is, has the Legislature of North Carolina a constitutional right to appropriate the public money for private and local purposes or not? If the resolutions of the gentleman from Wake should pass, would it not be regarded as a tacit acquiescence in the right to make such appropriations? Such gerrymandering ill becomes the ex-Minister to Spain.

On the 26th, Mr. SHERRARD, of Wayne, introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1848-9, entitled "An act to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company."

This bill, as might have been expected, aroused the aristocracy—the advocates of privileges, pensions, and monopolies. Mr. AVERY, of Burke, tho't it an attempt to repudiate the plighted faith of the State. Indeed, Mr. AVERY! And pray tell us to whom the faith of the State has been plighted? Who is it that is to be injured or disappointed by the destruction of this mighty Road, built on paper? We have been told that the Road was to be a State affair—a benefit to North Carolina—no private or local concern. But now we find that the faith of the State has been plighted to a few speculators and political gamblers, who are loth to lose the rich booty which they once thought already within their grasp.

Mr. EATON thought that the repeal would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States!—The Lord have mercy on us! Well, his hopes that the members, one and all, will so far regard their oaths as not to violate the constitution of the United States by failing to make a Railroad! It is verily thought, also, that Mr. EATON, in consideration of his sagacity, should be made President of some Potato Bank or private Cart Road, in some corner of "Bunkum."

Mr. STEVENSON wished to reduce the position of the gentleman from Wayne to an absurdity, by proposing to repeal the charter of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road.

Well, sir, I suppose it would be absurd to repeal the charter of a Road which has already cost the State a million or so of dollars, with a fair prospect of costing more. And I suppose, also, that there is about as much similarity between the two propositions, as there would be between relieving a man from the gallows before he was hung and afterwards.

Mr. SAUNDERS regretted that the proposition had been made—(no doubt of it)—thought it was unconstitutional, &c. &c. How very conscientious! What, Mr. SAUNDERS, is it unconstitutional to repeal an act passed in palpable violation of the constitution?—Where's your authority for passing such an act? And where's your authority against repealing it? And if you have any authority for either, why not show it?

Mr. BROGDEN, of Wayne, (a man who dares to be honest and patriotic, though he stands alone), gave the author of the "restricting and legalizing" resolution a drubbing which, it is probable, he will not soon forget, and which, it is hoped, will act as a warning to others "in like cases offending."

But notwithstanding the sound and conclusive arguments of the gentlemen in favor of the bill, and the lame and ridiculous attempts at arguments of those who opposed it, there were only ten men found sufficiently independent to vote for it. Who were these ten men, Messrs. Editors? It is desirable that their names should be published, that the people may know this "Spartan Band" who dared to stand up for the constitution and equal rights against such fearful odds.







# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1890.

**Authorized Agents.**  
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.  
JOHN J. KEMP, Bladen county.  
JOHN J. KEMP, Bladen county.  
R. S. KNOX, Richland, Onslow county.  
B. BARNES, Black River, Wayne county.  
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

We learn that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Duncan K. McKee, Esq., has determined to remove from this place and take up his residence permanently in Wilmington. This is rendered indispensable by his health—the climate of Wilmington being milder and better suited to his physical condition than that of this region. We regret the necessity which obliges him to leave us. He will carry with him the respects and good wishes of all; and in receiving him into her society and into the circle of her enlightened citizens, Wilmington will number one more able lawyer and accomplished gentleman.

**Railroad Standard.**  
From the Raleigh Standard.

**Sketches of North Carolina.**  
Our readers will find in our Senate proceedings of Friday, the interesting report of the Hon. William H. Washington, Chairman of the Library Committee, in relation to the collecting work of Col. Wheeler, and the application of that gentleman to be allowed the use of the State Library.

We have had occasion, in a previous number, to speak of this work of Col. Wheeler. We have no doubt it will be worthy of the State. We and we trust every North Carolinian who takes an interest in the State's history, will procure a copy of it.

We are indebted to Col. Wheeler for a copy of the letter which we give below, from Gov. Tryon, giving an account of the battle of the Alamance. This letter was forwarded by Gov. Tryon to the Office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, from whence it was procured through the instrumentality of Mr. Brannan, late our Minister at that Court.

**GREAT ALAMANCE CAMP.**  
10th May, 1771.  
My Lord: I have the happiness to inform your Lordship that it has pleased God to bless his Majesty's arms in this Province with signal victory over the Rebels.

The action began before 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 16th instant, five miles to the westward of Great Alamance River, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Salisbury.

The loss of our Army killed, wounded and missing, amounted to about thirty. The Rebels lost about 100. We had but one officer killed, and one dangerous wound.

The action was two hours. But after about half an hour the enemy took to flight, and much obliged to the men who stood at the guns, which obliged them to cease the action for a short time, and advance the first line to force the rebels from their covering. This succeeded. And we pursued them a mile beyond their camp, and took many of their horses and the little provision and ammunition they left behind them.

This success I hope will lead soon to a perfect restoration of peace in this country, though had they succeeded, nothing but desolation and ravage would have spread itself over the country, the Rebels having determined to cut off this army had they succeeded.

The inclosed declaration of the troops will testify to his Majesty the obligations I lay under to them for their steady, resolute, and spirited behaviour. Some royal marks of favor I trust will be extended to the loyalty that has been distinguished by his Majesty's faithful subjects within the Province.

The particular declaration of this expedition I shall transmit to lay before his Majesty as soon as I have settled the country in peace; hoping that the advantages now gained over a set of desperate and cruel enemies may meet with his Majesty's approbation, and finally terminate in giving a stability to this constitution which has hitherto been a stranger to it.

The Army under my command amounted, officers included, to upwards of eleven hundred; that of the rebels to two thousand.

The two field pieces from Gen. Gage were of infinite service to us.  
I am, Sir, &c.  
W. M. TRYON.

P. S. General Waddell, with two hundred and fifty men, was obliged, on the 19th instant, about two miles Eastward of the Yadkin, to retreat to Salisbury; the Rebels surrounding his forces and threatening to cut them in pieces if they offered to join the Army under my command.

I shall march to-morrow to the Westward, and in a week expect to join the General.

**State Finances.**  
We copy the following statement from the Report of Mr. Comptroller Collins, exhibiting the receipts and disbursements of this State for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1890:

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1889	\$39,238.04
Fayetteville and Western Plank Road	2,000.00
Bonds sold	26,000.00
Internal Improvement Fund, (Bank dividend, Bank of Cape Fear)	728.00
Internal Improvement Fund, Cherokee Bonds	582.00
Bank Dividend, Bank of Cape Fear, unappropriated	65.00
Interest on Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bonds	3,000.00
Public Tax received from Sheriff's	141,610.02
Wm. B. March, Sheriff of Davis, additional return	75.00
Attorney's Licenses	580.00
Bank Tax, Bank of the State	2,243.25
" " " " " " " "	455.75
" " " " " " " "	2,389.00
" " " " " " " "	950.00
" " " " " " " "	502.50
Bancroft Turnpike Company, dividend	475.00
Commissioners of Wrecks, Carteret co.	127.16
Balance due Public Treasurer	\$219,066.77
	9,166.77
	\$228,233.54

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.	
Principal on Raleigh & Gaston R.R. bonds	\$33,000.00
Interest on	37,654.00
Judiciary	30,748.26
Cape Fear and Western Plank Road	20,000.00
Company	20,000.00
Principal on State Loan	21,148.00
Interest on	4,569.02
Internal Improvement Fund	47.50
Feights and Measures	50.00
State Librarian	450.00
Post Office	255.39
Public Printing	842.23
Pensioners	339.00
State Capital	52.80
Salisbury and Western Turnpike Road	7,675.00
Interest on State Bonds	120.21
Fayetteville and Western Plank Road (stock)	40,000.00
Interest on Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Bonds	1,344.78
Executive Department	2,300.00
Treasury Department	2,000.00
State Department	1,000.00
Comptroller's Department	200.00
Adjutant General's Department	200.00
Superintendent Public Buildings	175.75
State Library	148.15
Council of State	169.20
Lunatic Asylum	6,567.63
Senatorial Elections	245.40
Sheriffs for settling Tax	1,313.40
Governor's Election	1,212.00
Contingencies	1,219.81
Stationery	317.73
	\$228,173.20

The taxes of all sorts for 1889, are as follows:—  
Land tax, \$22,734.59; town property tax, \$3,664.36; poll tax, \$35,011.78; Lunatic Asylum tax, \$19,868.33; interest tax, \$25,135.79; dividend and interest tax, \$1,613.70; salaries and fees, \$1,522.80; and home tax, \$1,943.30; gate tax, \$181.42; store tax, \$11,103.92; pedlar tax, \$3,014.58; tavern tax, \$3,541.92; artificial curiosity tax, \$1,536.90; billiard table tax, \$1,128; lincal descent, \$1,108.19; negro trader's tax, \$317.20; foreign carriages, \$39.60; drover's tax, \$1,052.80; tolling alley tax, \$24.00.

## Foreign News—Arrival of the America.

The steamer America reached Halifax on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to November 30th. She reports a decline of 1 to 1 1/2 in Cotton, with markets generally dull. No material change in other articles. The general news from England is unimportant. The Protestant excitement was still the all engrossing topic.

From Germany we have reports partially pacific and partly warlike. The King of Prussia's opening speech to the Parliament is rather of the latter style. Some disturbances between Bavaria and Prussia are reported, but nothing serious. Prussia is said to have effected a loan of 10,000,000, with the Rothschilds of London.

France is quiet. The proposed addition to the army was the subject of debate in the Assembly, and it is said that when the bill is reported by Thiers, it will be in such a shape as to completely bind the hands of Louis Napoleon to neutrality in the event of any war in Germany.

The remaining matters reported are without interest, except a brief sentence which states that Kosuth is still restrained in Turkey, and is suffering with typhoid fever.

**Public Lands.**  
The Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, not yet published, contains full and interesting details respecting the public domain. We learn from the Washington Republic that the whole quantity of lands sold and disposed of during the year 1888 including that located by military bounty, States schools, &c., was 4,933,909 acres, amounting at \$1.25 per acre, to \$6,166,362.50.

For 1845, 5,184,410 acres were disposed of in like manner, amounting, at the same rate, to \$6,480,512.50. And for the three quarters of 1850, exclusive of the bounty locations not yet returned for the third quarter, 5,281,000 acres were disposed of, amounting, at the rate stated, to \$6,601,250.

A most valuable and interesting item in the report is the statement showing the area and cost of the public lands and revenue derived from them. From that statement it appears that the whole area of the public lands existing at the close of 1888 in California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, was 424,103,750 acres. That of these about one fourth have been sold for the sum of \$135,399,092 while the whole cost of every kind of Government land, including the amount paid to France for Louisiana, to Spain for the Floridas, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title, was \$74,957,879, making the net profit to the Government \$60,831,213 or an average of nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars annually for the last fifty years.

Nearly the same amount has been granted in bounties for works of internal improvements, &c. It further appears that the average cost of the public lands, including the purchase, extinguishing the Indian title, surveying, selling, and managing, is only 12 1/2 cents per acre, while for each acre of land the Government receives \$1.25 per acre—making a net profit of \$103.15 cents per acre.

The conflicting opinions which prevail relative to the capabilities of India to furnish cotton in sufficient quantities to enable the price of the home market, and in such a state as to enable it to compete with the produce of the United States, will shortly be settled by the presence of Mr. Alex. Mackay in that country. He is the gentleman who has been selected by the Government to represent its interests in India, and to pursue every necessary investigation on their behalf. Mr. Mackay will be remembered, strongly advised the Government last session to take the question into their own hands, and to send their own commissioners to India. The Government declined to do so, on the ground that it was the duty rather of the merchant than of the executive, and that the reports of persons in whom the merchants and manufacturers had confidence would be more satisfactory, and be deemed more conclusive than if the same facts were reported by government commissioners. In the person of Mr. Alexander Mackay an admirable selection has been made. He is a man of undoubted ability, and his work on America proves that his habits of observation, his discrimination of character, and the practical turn of his mind fit him well for the duties he has undertaken. Upon the nature of his report much will depend. He will, at all events, be enabled to terminate the endless controversies which occur as to the folly or the wisdom of looking to our possessions in the East for cotton. The East India Company, for the last ten years, has been engaged for furnishing the cotton, as they have already exhibited undoubted proofs, by the formation of railways connecting the cotton growing districts, of their anxiety to meet the wishes of the nation.

**The Census Returns.** We learn from the New York Post, that the census returns, already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840, of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17,093,353, would alone make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other States by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last may be put down at 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly 7,000,000 in the last ten years.

In some of the States the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconsiderable. In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase, in ten years, of 120,000. Connecticut has 535,963, or an increase of 100,000, being an increase of 20.7 per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, showing an increase of 575,397, or over thirty-three per cent. New York has 4,593,000, showing an increase of 1,000,000, or 21.8 per cent. Wisconsin has 1,350,000, or an increase of 250,000, or 18.5 per cent. The District of Columbia, on the other hand, has gained but 7,000. She has now 50,000, or less than twelve per cent. increase. North Carolina has 800,000, being an increase of 160,000, or 20 per cent. South Carolina has 800,000, being an increase of 144,701, or 18.3 per cent. We have returns from only one other Southern State, that is Georgia, the population of which is now 1,000,000, showing an increase of 308,608, or about forty-five per cent.

The rate of increase in the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of seventeen, is about 30 per cent. That of Georgia is fifteen per cent. ahead of the average; that of South Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty-four per cent. below the average. In the Northern States the rate of increase is uniformly over twenty per cent.

**OHIO WINE.**—We take from the "New Richmond Age" the following statement of several vineyards in that neighborhood. New Richmond is about twenty miles from Cincinnati, in Clermont county, on the north bank of the Ohio. It is a flourishing place of 1,700 inhabitants, and there are many vineyards in the vicinity. The Age says: "We have here, Mr. George Weir, of this neighborhood, has made this season 4,800 gallons Catawba wine, from eight acres of land. Over six hundred gallons to the acre. Judges say it is a superior article."

Thomas Williamson, we are told, has made over 1,200 gallons, the precise amount we have not learned.

William Carnes made nearly 70 gallons on two and a half acres, first year's bearing.

Charles Beckhart made 150 gallons on a little over an acre of ground, first year's bearing.

Richard Male made 240 gallons on two acres first year.

Benjamin Light, about 1,700 gallons on three acres.

Peter Light, about 1,700 gallons on three acres.

This makes, in all, 9,000 gallons, including Mr. John Williamson's, at the lowest price, at \$1.00 per gallon, would make \$9,000.

The whole amount of ground, it will be seen, is twenty-two acres, and the net product per acre about \$300. We are not told the cost of cultivation, but we believe it is not one-third the value of the product.

## A Chapter about Trees.

Under the above heading, a correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman furnishes the following sensible article:—  
As upon other rural matters, so upon this, a great deal has been written and a great deal more remains which may be written. The culture of trees has its own times, modes of operating, subjects to be acted upon, and results to be obtained.

1. THE TIME.—All hardy trees, fruit or ornamental, may be successfully transplanted at any season of the year, while the three following circumstances concur, namely: the tree in a dormant state, the ground free from frost and excessive moisture, the weather above freezing temperature.

Trees of the evergreen tribes, however, become so completely dormant, or in a state of repose, for two or three weeks about the middle of the summer solstice, that they are often successfully transplanted at that season.

The very best combination of circumstances is that of the tree perfectly dormant, the ground warm and tractable, the weather mild, and the soil in a state of rain. When a week of rainy weather immediately follows the planting of a tree, success is almost certain to ensue.

2. THE SITE OF A TREE.—As in building a house, so in planting a tree, a foundation must be laid for the tree. For all kinds of trees, deep tillage is the first thing, and the second thing, and the third thing, and all three of these things combined.

For a tree five to ten or twelve feet high, dig a hole one and a half to two and a half feet deep; four feet in diameter will barely answer, but six or eight feet is a great deal better. If the ground in the bottom of the hole is hard, loosen it with a pickaxe, five or more inches deeper, then fill it up with the soil, a little of the subsoil and rich well rotten compost manure, intimately mixing the trees together.

3. PREPARING THE TREE.—Pare the broken ends of the roots smoothly, always entering the knife upon the under side, and cutting with an upward slant. Shorten in the top, if the root is weak, so that there may be a balance of power between root and branch.

4. PLANTING THE TREE.—The tree should stand at the same depth in the ground that it grew previously to its removal. Deep planting, as an Irish gardener expresses it, is murder entirely.

Let one man hold the tree, and another get on his knees and work with his fingers among the roots, straightening them out and filling up all the hollow places among them with generous rich soil, until the hole is completely full. Then press the ground, gently but firmly, around the tree with the foot, and the work is done. If soil is very dry, two green buckets of water may be slowly poured into the hole just as soon as the roots are well covered, and before the hole is completely filled. Generally, however, this is unnecessary, except perhaps, for evergreen trees.

AFTER TREATMENT.—It is an excellent practice—worth almost as much as a policy of insurance—to mulch trees the first season after planting them. This is nothing more than covering the ground, for three or four feet around them, with a depth of two or three inches of straw, leaves, seaweed, or the like. It is a simple and easy mode of doing it, and the mulching may not be blown away. Trees in any way exposed to the wind ought to be staked and tied the first season, if not longer.

Still further, all kinds of fruit trees, and generally all cultivated trees, require more or less care and attention as long as they live. Like domestic animals, they become miserable and worthless by neglect. It is, therefore, of little use to plant trees unless one means to take care of them.

A tree that has been set some years, and is not in a thrifty condition, may be greatly benefited by digging a circle of three or four feet around it, and two feet deep, and at a distance of about as many feet from the tree as the latter is inches in diameter. The roots should all be cut off smoothly, even with the inner side of the ditch, which should then be filled up with good rich soil, intermixed with well rotted compost manure, and the top of the tree should be broken down. Old trees thus treated often recover their youth, and show their gratitude, for years to come, in the substantial form of bushels of luscious fruit, always excepting the peach and nectarine, which should never, in this climate, be suffered to stand longer than eight or ten years from the seed.

If the work is done in the early spring, the green buckets of water may be slowly poured into the hole just as soon as the roots are well covered, and before the hole is completely filled. Generally, however, this is unnecessary, except perhaps, for evergreen trees.

**WOMAN.**—Look at the woman who sets her whole heart upon the happiness of others.—Every effort is exerted to confer a good understanding among her friends, to soften asperities of disposition, to remove prejudices, and to reconcile misapprehensions. There is something heavenly in such a character.—And mark, it is a selfishness, not a selflessness, that is the source of her power. When misunderstandings have grown into hate, when dislike has swelled into hatred, and old friends opposing one another as deadly enemies sink under a mutual malignity, there is yet one person who triumphs in this hour of downfall, and that is the woman who has tried, with might and main, to preserve the link that bound the disputants.

In truth, here is one of the peculiar offices of woman; one of her grand, almost exclusive, duties, born with her into this life of trouble. The selfishness of her disposition, the gentleness of her strong yearning for the happiness of others, the selflessness of this task of reconciling difficulties as peacefully her own; and if some have cast their high prerogative away, it is the more incumbent upon others to see that it is not allowed to rust.—*Lady's Magazine.*

**CURIOUS SURGICAL OPERATION.**—A few weeks ago one of the grizzly bears at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, was operated on by Surgeon Cooper, for a cataract; and the operation bids fair to be successful, it seems. The operation was performed while the patient lay under the influence of chloroform, to apply which was done by a young man, and required the efforts of four strong men for a quarter of an hour, before they could master the bear, which was his great strength. He was floored at last, however, and the sponge containing the chloroform made fast to his muzzle, and he was soon most loudly and dreadfully howling. "While in this state, the cataract was removed; and Brain having recovered his senses and sobriety, made a hearty meal. If his sight should be restored, another bear who is going blind, is to be operated on.—Why do these bears go blind? This is a question that we can ask, but cannot answer.

**POPULATION OF NEW YORK.**—The entire population of the city of New York, is ascertained to be 517,490, which is an increase of 146,626, or nearly 40 per cent, during the last five years.

The following was the population of the largest cities in Europe, by the latest census of the same:—  
London and suburbs.....1,841,182,376  
Paris.....1,760,103,500  
Constantinople.....1,400,000  
St. Petersburg.....1,340,000  
Berlin.....1,280,000  
Vienna.....1,270,000  
Amsterdam.....1,230,000

**PLEASURE OF BEING A CANDIDATE.**—We find in the Albany Dutchman an account of the pleasure of being a candidate, which may be useful to future aspirants for public glories. The Dutchman says:—  
"That since last Saturday, 77 different men called upon a candidate to give their security for their rent and to receive their shares of the interest on the 319 patriots in distress, and to receive their shares of the interest on the 319 patriots in distress, and to receive their shares of the interest on the 319 patriots in distress."

**SERIALS.**—We find the following in a western paper:—  
"It was night. A thick murky gloom obscured the moon. The wind in fitful gusts howled desolately over the forest's leafless branches—most fitting night for deeds of horror. A lone figure, the village clock—told the hour of 11. This wretched hour of night a wild, murderous-looking wretch stole forth from the woods. His beard was long and rough, his hair uncombed and matted—savagely gleamed his bloodshot eye as he cautiously approached the spot where he knew his unconscious victim slumbered in peaceful innocence. The murderer smiled as he listened to its breathing. He raised the axe; with one blow it deeply descended into the scull of the sleeper; forth spouted the blood—the hog was dead! We breathe freer."

**THE VALUE OF THE WHOLE WORLD IS BUT A DOLLAR!**  
"Then am I a fact?" Cause? It only contains four quarters!

## Life is Sweet.

"Oh, life is sweet!" said a happy child;  
"And I love, I love to roam  
In the meadow green, 'neath the sky serene—  
Oh! the world is a fairy home.  
There are trees hung thick with blossoms fair,  
And flowers gay and bright;  
There's the moon's clear ray, and the sun-lit day—  
Oh, the world is a world of light!"

"Oh, life is sweet!" said a gallant youth,  
As he conched the storied page,  
And he pondered on the days by-gone,  
And the fame of a former age.  
There was hope in his bright and beaming eye,  
And he longed for riper years;  
He clung to life—he dared its strife—  
He felt no dread nor fears.

"Oh, life is sweet!" came merrily  
From the lips of a fair young bride;  
And a happy smile she gave the while  
To the dear one by her side.  
"Oh, life is sweet! for we will live  
Our constancy to prove;  
Thy sorrows mine, my trials thine,  
Our solace in our love."

"Oh, life is sweet!" said a mother fond,  
As she gazed on her helpless child;  
And she pressed to her his gladden breast  
"My babe, who, unconscious, smiled,  
Pure, guileless, as thou art;  
And who shall dare my soul to tear  
From the life that forms a part?"

"Oh, life is sweet!" said an aged sire,  
Whose eye was sunk and dim;  
His form was bent—his strength was spent—  
Could life be sweet to him?  
Oh, yes; for round the old man's chair  
His children's children clung;  
And each dear face and warm embrace  
Made life seem ever young.

Thus life is sweet, from early youth  
To weak, enfeebled age;  
Love twines with life, through care and strife,  
Let us never varied stage.  
The rough, perhaps, the path we tread,  
And dark the sky above,  
In every state there's something yet  
To live for and to love.

**THE LEFT HAND DUEL.**  
ANECDOTE OF BRANCH T. ARCHER, OF TEXAS.—In the fall of 1830, Mr. Archer was a young Virginia lawyer of some note. Going to Powhatan Court House on business, he accidentally met Gen. Crump, a well known and powerful man, with piercing dark eyes, thin lips, and a nose like the beak of an eagle, cool, sarcastic, and stinging as a wasp. There might be read the history of a dozen duels in the sneer that writhed like a snake in its coil around the corners of his mouth, as every separate word issued from his lips. He never seemed to forget one instant that he was the most famous duelist in Virginia. In conversation with Crump about a suit in which they were opposing counsels, the latter made some offensive remarks, or insinuations, of which Mr. Archer desired an explanation.

"I have no explanation to make," said Crump, and he set his keen eyes upon the other as if he would say him with a glance. The look was a quick murder.

Archer threw his entire soul into one stern sentence.—Then I demand of you to retract the insinuation you have just uttered against my mother. "I shall add fifty more of the kind before I retract that!" Crump smiled with a sneer, and turning on his heel, he remarked—"I am going to my room at the hotel to wait for your communication; if you have any for me."

For Mr. Archer's friends gathered in clusters around him, exclaiming that he would not sacrifice his life to the bullet of a duelist whose aim was sure and deadly. But he would not be persuaded—he would punish Crump, or perish in the attempt. A formal challenge was soon passed and accepted, and the meeting was arranged to transpire at sun rise the next morning, on the hill two miles west of Powhatan Court House. At the time and place designated, a great throng collected to witness the combat. Crump and Archer had both arrived at day-break and saluted each other coldly through the pale haze of the twilight. With the golden glimpse of the sun, the principals were stationed in position by their seconds; and all hearts in the multitude vibrated with strange feelings, almost to fear, so determined and deadly were the countenances of the two foes, although the expressions on their faces individually were very different. Crump's visage was that of a merciless conqueror, and his eyes preyed like the blue eyes of Archer seemed surcharged with the lightning of manly wrath. The word being given, the two pistols roared simultaneously. Archer's bullet grazed Crump's left temple, but his own right arm fell shattered to his side.

"In addition to my game!" cried Crump, in tones of mocking triumph.  
"Yes; but I have still a wing remaining at your service," shouted Archer, shaking his other arm in the face of his enemy, and demanding an additional round.

In the weapons of death were loaded and the parties took their places. Archer must have been suffering an agony of pain. Beads of cold water rolled from his forehead; the blood streamed down from his wounded arm, and stood in puddles about his feet; his features were white as marble—so white that he could hardly be distinguished from a ghost; and indeed there appeared every reason to suppose that he would really be a ghost at the next explosion of Crump's pistol. Yet he gave no evidence of fear. Looking his antagonist resolutely in the face, he exclaimed—  
"General, you now have every advantage. I am forced by necessity to use my left hand, and if you were not a coward, you would do the same."

Quick as thought Crump changed the weapon from the right hand to the left, and immediately the word to fire was repeated. At the sound of the pistols both enemies fell. Archer had fainted from loss of blood the effect of his previous wound, but Crump was shot through the heart.—*Pennsylvania Paper.*

**LOSS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S STEAM YACHT.**  
The Emperor of Russia's steam yacht, the *Peterhoff*, ran ashore on a fine moonlight night, mistaking the Southwest of the island of Oesel for the Northeast. Parties have left England to endeavor to recover the machinery. Those on board were in very little danger, and comfortably enough got into the boat and landed.

**The War in China.**  
That there exists, and has existed for some time, a formidable insurrection in the heart of China, is well known to the American public. The character of the revolt, however, is less familiarly understood. The Chinese officials are dumb upon the subject—Vague rumors, nevertheless, declare the rising to be in favor of the ancient dynasty, which, though expelled by the present Tartar race of princes several centuries ago, still lingers in that kingdom. Other reports indicate that the insurrection is of a more revolutionary character, partaking largely of the Socialist movement, and aiming at the entire reconstruction of Chinese society. Still other rumors declare it to be a war against the religion and prescribed traditions of the country, and assert that if the insurgents prevail, the empire will be thrown open to foreign intercourse and Christianity itself welcomed. None of these reports, perhaps, are entirely credible. The insurrection is most probably a rising of one or more provinces against oppressive taxation, the restoration of the country, and asserting that if the rebels prevail, the empire will be thrown open to foreign intercourse and Christianity itself welcomed. None of these reports, perhaps, are entirely credible. The insurrection is most probably a rising of one or more provinces against oppressive taxation, the restoration of the country, and asserting that if the rebels prevail, the empire will be thrown open to foreign intercourse and Christianity itself welcomed.

**Wholesale Dealer in Hardware, Iron, and Stoves.**  
[Is now receiving his Fall supply of Cooking, Parlor, and Store, Office, and all other kinds of Stoves, and all kinds of Grates, some fine English Stoves and Tires, and work in dollars.]  
He has a large and designs keeping constantly a large stock of the following articles, viz:—Hoop Iron, Truss Hinges, Iron Rivets, and Copper Tools generally, and a large assortment of Hardware, and all kinds of Spikes, extra quality; Carpenters' Tools, all kinds; Saddlers' Tools; Shoemakers' Kils, Boots, Trees, and Lasts; Gunsmiths' Carriage Lamps and all other tools and machinery. Those who are building will find every article in his line, of the best quality, and at much lower prices than elsewhere. Country dealers will find here all goods in the Hardware line, at such prices as will supersede the necessity of going North for them. No. 3 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.  
September 20, 1890

**CASE, Sells and Repairs Cabinets.**  
CASE, Sells and Repairs Cabinets Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rooms of the Wilmington Warehouse  
May 17, 1890

**JUST RECEIVED.** 2 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel; 4 quints. Codfish; 12 bags Blackhead; 4 bbls. Onions; 6 boxes Adamantine Candles; 3 bbls. Miller's Saff. For sale by  
J. H. GREENE.

**LIME, Lime, Lime.** 500 barrels Lincolnton White Lime, also, Calumet, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by  
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,  
Contractors and Builders.

**FOR SALE.**  
BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon from Ames, of all sizes, by  
JAMES DAWSON & CO.  
August 19, 1890

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